

Today's Metal Prices

NEW YORK QUOTATIONS.

New York, June 3.—Silver, 64 3/4c; lead, \$7.35; spelter, \$13.00; copper, \$29.00 @ 29.25.

The Ogden Standard

FEARLESS, INDEPENDENT, PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER.

OGDEN CITY, UTAH, SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 3, 1916.

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WEATHER—Utah: Fair Tonight and Saturday Not Much Change in Temperature.

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Heavy Loss in Naval Battle

Five Thousand Men on British Ships and 3000 on German Side Went Down in the Fight in North Sea—British Have Eight German Warships Bottled Up in Danish Port—Losses of Germans Greater Than at First Reported.

BRITISH DREADNOUGHTS WERE NOT SUNK BY THE GERMANS

Marlborough and Warspite Both Safe in Harbor, But Both Were Damaged—Main Battleship Fleet Is Intact—British Still Claim Control of North Sea and Admiralty Report Cheers the Naval Officers.

The Hook, Holland, via London, June 3, 10:40 a. m.—One of the Frauenlob survivors, Midshipman Stolzmann, said he believed he and his companions who were brought here were the only men to escape. He reports that his ship was fighting from six o'clock in the evening until one o'clock in the morning when she was torpedoed.

Other survivors say the British were hopelessly outnumbered by the Germans who had their latest dreadnoughts in action and thought the British were easy prey. Suddenly the British grand fleet came up and the Germans made a running fight of it.

London, June 3, 4:42 p. m.—The German admiralty admits the loss of the dreadnought Westfalen, according to a wireless dispatch received here today from Berlin.

The German battleship Westfalen displaced 18,602 tons. She was 451 feet long, 88 feet beam and 26 feet deep. She carried a complement of 961 men. The Westfalen was equipped with twelve 11-inch guns, twelve 5.9-inch guns and a number of pieces of smaller caliber. She was also fitted with six 18-inch torpedo tubes. Her speed was 20.4 knots. The Westfalen was built in 1909 at a cost of approximately \$10,000,000.

London, June 3, 1:51 p. m.—An official statement given out today shows that with a few exceptions all the officers on the Invincible, Queen Mary, Indefatigable, Defence and Black Prince were lost. All the officers of the Warrior except one were saved.

London, June 3, 2:32 p. m.—An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen says the German torpedo boat V-28 was sunk during the naval engagement. Three survivors, who were rescued from a raft by a Swedish steamship reported, the dispatch says, that all the rest of the crew of 102 were lost. According to this statement the survivors of the V-28 said they believed twenty German torpedo boats were destroyed and that the German losses as a whole were "colossal."

London, June 3, 10:30 a. m.—A report from The Hague, as forwarded from Amsterdam to the Central News, says six German destroyers were sunk by the British and that a large cruiser severely damaged was towed into the harbor at Kiel. It is estimated 150 ships were engaged in the battle.

Fuller details of the great naval battle off Horn's Reef in the North sea emphasizes the advantage gained by the Germans in inflicting heavy losses upon the British fleet while escaping with considerably smaller damage themselves.

German estimates of the tonnage destroyed place it at 133,000 tons on the British and 23,000 on the German side. These figures, however, probably include the British battleship Warspite 27,500 tons which the British announce is safe.

Battleship Fleet Not Engaged.
It has not appeared from any of the accounts that the British main battleship fleet was actually engaged. Zepplin airships played an important part in the engagement as scouts.

The Germans, continuing their efforts to force the French lines northeast of Verdun have penetrated a deep ditch north of the main French positions at Fort Vaux.

London, June 3.—The German dreadnought Westfalen of 18,000 tons has been added to the steadily growing list of vessels sunk in the great naval engagement off the Jutland coast, according to a wireless dispatch from Berlin, which says the German admiralty admits the loss of this warship.

Additional earlier in the day were the German cruiser Eibing, displacing between 4,000 and 5,000 tons and the British destroyer Shark. Nearly all the men who manned the destroyer were lost.

being given 24 hours to leave by Danish authorities.

Warships in Danish Waters.
London, June 3, 1:40 p. m.—There is a report in circulation which lacks confirmation that eight German warships took refuge in Danish waters after the North sea battle. It is said they were notified to leave within 24 hours and that the British fleet is waiting for them.

Marlborough Towed In.
London, June 3, 4:30 p. m.—The British admiralty stated today that the British battleship Marlborough was hit by a torpedo but was towed safely to port.

The dreadnought Warspite was damaged by gunfire, the admiralty added, but escaped torpedoes. According to the official report, the Marlborough must have struck a net of submarines, as she escaped three torpedoes immediately before she was hit by the fourth.

The admiralty has received official information, it was stated, that the entire British battle fleet, with the exception of the Marlborough, was coal and refitted and ready for sea service within a few hours after its return to port.

Vice Admiral Beatty Saved.
London, June 3, 3:40 p. m.—The Evening News states that Vice Admiral Sir David Beatty, who was in command of the battle cruiser squadron, was not harmed.

Wounded Men Brought Home.
London, June 3, 4:25 p. m.—Wounded men from the North sea battle reached London today. They were quickly removed to hospitals or their homes by Red Cross ambulances.

The public was strictly prohibited from talking to the men but crowds assembled at the railway stations cheered them.

Marlborough and Warspite Not Sunk.
London, June 3, 11:10 a. m.—Captain William Hall, chief of the intelligence division of the admiralty, authorizes The Associated Press to say: "The German report of the loss of the Marlborough and Warspite is absolutely untrue. Both of these dreadnoughts are safe in harbor."

"The German report that the entire British battle fleet was engaged is equally untrue. A portion of the British fleet, much inferior to the total battle fleet of the Germans, engaged that fleet and drove it back into its harbors. The British control the North sea."

Vice Admiral Scheer Commands.
Amsterdam, via London, June 3, 8:40 a. m.—Admiral Scheer, commander of the German battle fleet, was in personal command of the German forces in the battle of Jutland while the scout division was under the direction of Vice Admiral Hipper.

The German forces consisted of the German high seas fleet with dreadnoughts, older ships of the line, battle cruisers, and the light sea forces at present in the North sea, torpedo boat destroyers and submarine flotilla.

Admiral Hipper Meets Enemy.
Admiral Hipper came in contact with the enemy about five in the afternoon when he engaged a squadron of British battle cruisers and light cruisers. Subsequently the whole fleet on both sides engaged and the fighting lasted until nine in the evening.

Later on in the night there were sharp engagements between torpedo boat destroyers and cruisers. The leading German vessels alone sank six modern destroyers.

All reports from the German sea forces which participated in the battle agree on the bravery shown by the enemy in the long battle. The crews of the German torpedo boats which were sunk have not been heard from but the majority of the men on the other vessels which were lost were rescued despite the unfavorable weather. Naval airships gave valuable aid in reconnoitering before and after the battle.

Scheer Successor to Von Pohl.

Vice Admiral Scheer was appointed commander of the German battle fleet in February of this year, succeeding Admiral von Pohl who retired on account of ill health. Admiral Hipper was in command of the German squadron which fought a battle with the British squadron under Admiral Sir David Beatty off Heligoland in January 1915. It was in this battle that the German cruiser Blucher was sunk.

British Public Downcast.

London, June 3, 9:50 a. m.—The British public, who retired last night cast down by the first news of the North sea battle as contained in the earlier British and German reports, took some comfort from the later British reports published in the morning papers. This report, while it did

not decrease the British losses except in destroyers, which were reduced from eleven to eight, shows the losses of the Germans were much greater than was at first estimated.

German Losses Reported.

According to this latest account of the naval engagement the German losses include two battleships, one battle cruiser, one light cruiser and six destroyers sunk, two battlecruisers damaged and three battleships hit. Naval writers also point out that the German fleet retired as soon as the main British fleet appeared on the scene so that there is no question about the superiority of sea power remaining in British hands. The loss of British ships is of course admittedly serious while the loss in officers and men has cast a gloom over the whole country.

Survivors of the Frauenlob.

The Hook, Holland, June 3, via London, 9:30 a. m.—The tugboat Thames has arrived here with eight men of the crew of the cruiser Frauenlob which was sunk in the naval battle off Jutland. They say that the ship was sunk to the bottom ten minutes after she was struck. Nothing is known of the fate of the remainder of the crew of 350.

London, Friday, June 3, 11:27 p. m.—(Delayed in transmission.)—Careful comparison of the British and the German reports of the sea fight off the Danish coast seem to indicate that the German main fleet, or possibly in the first instance, a portion of that force, a stronger force than his own, the official statements make it appear, naval observers say, that Vice Admiral Beatty courageously engaged the Germans. Later presumably the whole German fleet appeared.

Beatty was then completely outnumbered and before Admiral Jellicoe's main fleet was able to get into action the Germans made off.

British naval experts comment on the apparently fair and impartial nature of both the German and British official statements. It is believed the German losses were greater than was admitted in the official reports but it is noticeable that the German communication confessed to more serious losses than were given in the British report.

According to estimates made here, which in the absence of official figures can only be conjecture, the British losses in men must be somewhat in the neighborhood of 5,000. It is similarly estimated that the German losses were at least between 2,000 and 3,000 men.

No attempt is made here to minimize the seriousness of the British losses in ships and men and that, according to present information, the German fleet had the best of the action.

Eighty-five of Crew Lost.

London, June 3, 12:26 p. m.—Eighty-five of the crew of 82 men aboard the British destroyer Shark were lost in the belief of seven survivors who were landed at Hull yesterday by a Danish steamship. These men were picked up in the North sea Thursday. One of the men since has died and two others are badly wounded.

Although the Shark was not named in the official reports of British losses, it was said several destroyers in addition to those identified as lost had not been accounted for.

Steamship Golconda Sunk.

London, June 3, 2:03 p. m.—The British steamship Golconda, of 5,874 tons gross, has been sunk off Orfordness, according to an announcement today by Lloyd's. Four or five members of the crew are missing.

Three German Ships Torpedoed.

Three German ships were torpedoed by British submarines, according to a Swedish newspaper report that three German steamships have been torpedoed by a submarine, probably in Swedish waters, and that no warning was given. "Six men perished," the newspaper says. "The German torpedo was fired near Skelbörken, the Swedish press considers it certain that the ships were torpedoed by a British submarine."

Austrian Advance Continues.

Berlin, June 3, wireless to Sayville.—The Austro-Hungarian advance into Italy in the southern Tyrol is continuing unchecked, according to Friday's statement from the war office at Vienna. In the district of Arstero the Austro-Hungarians have captured several more positions of strategic importance.

FORCED GERMANS TO TURN HOME

British Admiralty Claims Inferior Force Engaged Enemy Battle Fleet and Won.

NAVAL MEN ELATED

Admit Navy Sustained Heavy Losses in Giving Battle to Germans in Their Own Waters.

London, June 3, 3:45 p. m.—The British admiralty gave out the following statement today to the Associated Press:

"We went out within enemy waters seeking a fight. Our inferior fleet engaged the entire German battle fleet, forced them to return to harbor and to give up any plan of action they may have contemplated."

The first official account in detail of the North sea battle was given to the Associated Press today by a high official at the admiralty. It was noticeable that among admiralty officials, the opinion was general that the depression caused by the first announcement of the result of the engagement was not justified, in the light of subsequent details.

The Associated Press is informed that future details will have even a more heartening effect than the news given out today.

Admiralty Is Cautious.
The admiralty is especially cautious about stating German losses, giving only those which are reported officially or admitted by the Germans, meanwhile awaiting detailed reports from officers who participated in the action.

It would have been possible to anticipate the German announcement in regard to the battle, received here by wireless yesterday afternoon, but the British admiralty did not have the details until after Admiral Jellicoe reached port and frankly issued the information which was in its possession.

Details of Great Battle.

Expurgating only such portions of wireless reports as might be of assistance to Great Britain's enemies, the admiralty official gave the following details of the great naval fight:

"We can only say we were looking for a fight when our fleet went out. Stories that it was decoyed by the Germans are sheerest nonsense. In a word, with an inferior fleet we engaged the entire German high sea fleet, interrupted their plans, and drove them back into their harbors."

Expected Heavy Losses.

"In carrying out the plan decided upon we sustained heavy losses, which we expected," this official said, "but we also attained the expected result of forcing the enemy to abandon his plan and seek refuge after we had given battle in his own waters near his coast."

"With the exception of two divisions only part of which were engaged, the brunt of the battle was born by the battle cruiser fleet, and, with one exception, our battle fleet was ready for sea service. I must admit that we had exceptionally hard luck with our battle cruisers, but the loss of these three great ships does not in any measure cripple our control of the sea."

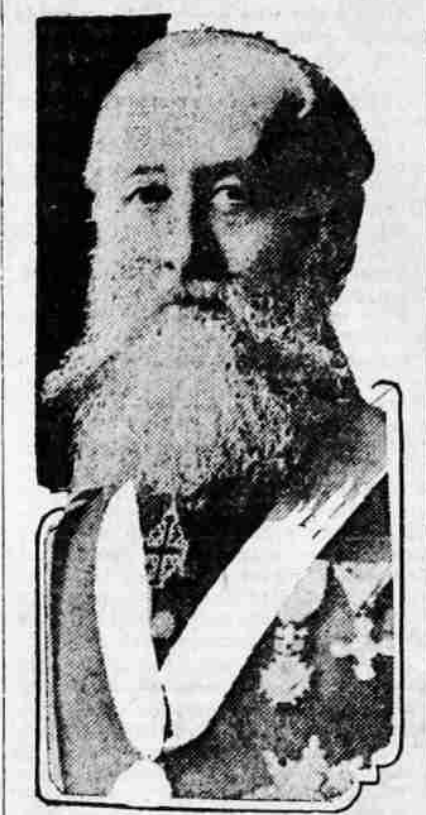
"The great battle had four phases. The first opened at 3:15 p. m. when our battle cruisers, at a range of six miles, joined action with German battle cruisers. Shortly afterward the second phase began with the arrival on both sides of battleships, the Germans arriving first. But before their arrival our three battle cruisers had been blown up, supposedly by the result of gunfire, although possibly they met their fate from torpedoes."

Close Range Fighting.
"Such close range fighting with battle cruisers might be criticized as bad tactics, but our fleet, following the traditions of the navy, went out to engage the enemy and on account of weather conditions could do so only at short range."

"The third phase was the engagement of battleships which never was more than partial. This phase included a running fight as the German dreadnoughts fled toward their bases. All the big ship fighting was over by 9:15 p. m.

"Then came one of the most wild

HEAD OF ILL-FATED PLUNKETT FAMILY



Count Plunkett.

Count Plunkett is a well-known Irishman, he and his family having figured prominently in the late Irish rebellion. Joseph Plunkett, son of the count, was executed for his part in the uprising, while his other two sons, George and John, were sentenced to five and ten years, respectively, in prison.

features of the battle, as German destroyers made attack after attack, like infantry following artillery preparation on our big ships. But these onslaughts were singularly futile, not a single torpedo launched by them getting home.

"With the morning these attacks ended and the scene of battle was swept by Jellicoe's fleet. Not a single enemy remained after that fight."

Awaiting Jellicoe's Report.

"Until we get Admiral Jellicoe's complete report we can give only fragmentary incidents of the great battle. Among these are torpedoing of the superdreadnought Marlborough which is now safely in harbor. She must have struck a veritable hornet's nest of submarines as by skillful maneuvering she avoided three of these before she was hit."

"Early in the engagement, according to Admiral Beatty's report, a German battle cruiser after being badly engaged, blew up and broke in two. Officers of the fleet also reported passing a closely engaged German battle cruiser which was left behind while the British pursued the Germans. On their return this vessel was missing. Judging from her previous plight, she must now be at the bottom of the sea. This accounts for two of the enemy's battle cruisers and we have their admission that they had lost two battleships."

Four German Light Cruisers Sunk.
The admiralty has a report of the sinking of four German light cruisers and the Germans have acknowledged the loss of six destroyers. There is very good hope that the German loss is even greater, but we do not intend to make any estimates until we have complete official reports from our commanders who do not report the loss of antagonists without definite evidence."

Naval Officers Elated.

It was added that the latest reports received from Admiral Jellicoe and Vice Admiral Beatty had caused a feeling of elation among naval officers.

"Zepplins did not play the important part attributed to them. Only one appeared. It remained in action a very brief time, retiring under heavy fire, evidently badly damaged. Weather conditions were such that it is doubtful whether any aircraft would have been of much service."

Weather Conditions Bad.
"The weather conditions were the hardest bit of luck our fleet encountered, as may be judged from the following paragraph from the official report:

"Regret misty weather of 31st saved enemy from far more severe punishment."

FRENCH STILL HOLDING LINES

Germans Making Supreme Attempt to Bring Long Drawn-out Attack to Close.

FORMIDABLE FORCES

Masses of Reinforcements and Great Number of Big Guns Brought Up.

Paris, June 3, 12:30 p. m.—In the course of repeated and violent attacks last night on Fort Vaux, on the Verdun front, east of the Meuse, the Germans penetrated a deep ditch north of the main French position. The interior of the works, the war office announcement of today says, is still held by the French.

Except for this gain, the statement says, the Germans were repulsed with heavy losses. Spirited fighting continued in the Argonne, west of the Verdun sector. Two German attacks west of La Fille Morte were beaten back.

The text of the communication says: "In the Champagne west of Mont Petu detachments of the enemy who had penetrated some minor advance posts, were dislodged by counter attacks."

"In the Argonne yesterday evening a German attack on a salient of our line west of La Fille Morte was repulsed. A second attack at about 8 p. m. also was completely checked. "On the left bank of the Meuse our positions from Hill No. 304 to our second line have been subjected to a violent bombardment."

Ferocious Fighting Continues.
"On the right bank the fighting is going on in the sector of Fort Vaux with the same ferocity as before. All the onslaughts of the enemy upon our trenches west and east of the fort have been repulsed. Against the fort itself the Germans multiplied their ferocious attacks and this in spite of the heavy losses caused in their ranks by our artillery and machine guns. Nevertheless during the night detachments of the enemy penetrated a deep ditch north of the fort. In the interior of the position we were maintaining ourselves with energy."

Battles of Unprecedented Violence.
Paris, June 3.—The battle of Verdun reached a point of unprecedented violence in the last forty-eight hours. The Germans made a formidable effort to mass reinforcements on the right bank of the Meuse, supported by a great number of heavy pieces drawn from other fronts.

The concentration of the German forces is taken here to indicate a supreme attempt to bring the long drawn out attack on the fortress to a successful issue and to prevent a general offensive by the allies.

French Hold Main Lines.
Despite the intensity of the attack, involving enormous losses, the French official accounts say that the main lines are not essentially changed. The furthermost point reached by the Germans was houses on the outskirts of Damoupy. The main portion of the town is strongly held by the French.

Berlin, June 3, via London, 5:55 p. m.—The ridges of the heights southeast of Zillbeck, southeast of Ypres, Belgium, and the British position beyond have been captured by storm by German troops, the war office announced today.

Two Zeppelins Destroyed.

Esbjerg, Denmark, Friday, June 2, via London, June 3, 12:15 p. m.—Two Zeppelin dirigible balloons are reported by fishermen returning to port today to have been destroyed. On one airship all the members of the crew are said to have perished. The other Zeppelin was reported to have been destroyed yesterday by a Zeppelin in flames as a result of gun fire and that the air vessel was destroyed forty miles off the Thyboron canal. The fishermen say the entire crew perished.

The Ekstr-Diad says fishermen arriving at Ringkjobing say they saw another Zeppelin destroyed yesterday some miles from these waters. A fishing cutter today brought into Esbjerg fourteen empty torpedo tubes.

FREE CONCERT At the Hermitage SUNDAY, JUNE 4TH. FROM 3 TO 8:30 MUSIC BY THATCHER ORCHESTRA